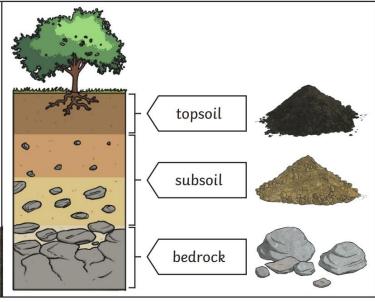


## Key Knowledge

Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals
   (the minerals in soil
   come from finely
   broken-down rock);
- · air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



Key Vocabulary	
igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as <b>igneous</b> or <b>sedimentary rock</b> but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lανα	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Key Vocabulary	
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
palaeontology	The study of fossils.
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

**Learning Organiser** 

Rocks,
Soils and
Fossils.

Caves are formed when water permeates through the bedrock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.



## Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.

More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.

Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.

Changes in sea level take place over a long period.

As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.







